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Hongkong, 4th September 1905. a274

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Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to "The Editor".

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper, only.

No anonymous signature or communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

On January 14th, at the Government Civil Hospital, Joaquin Modesto da Silva, aged 72 years. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 8 a.m. [208]

TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE: 10, DES VIEUX ROAD, CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 16TH, 1907.

The latest mail papers from London appear to have been concerned about the "tense relations" of Russia and Japan. This, considering that others have been declaring war between Japan and America, would be alarming—especially in Japan—were it not evident that imagination is still a force in this class of literature. The Japanese Minister to Russia has declared, simultaneously, that relations between Russia and Japan are the best possible, and he is just as likely to know the truth, and more likely, perhaps, to tell it. The crisis between America and Japan has had to be fed with the wildest and most transparent inventions; and on the whole we may rest assured that in neither case is there likely to be any development disturbing to the world's peace, a continuance of which, for some years at least, is hoped for. At present there is nothing new to be said concerning the trouble originated in California; the American Government and its independent state units must be left to work out their own salvation. The negotiations between Russia and Japan may be referred to, however, as they do not appear to be too well understood. The two Powers are not wrangling; they are haggling; a very different proposition, and one permitting of various solutions not involving strata. It is the essence of all such bargaining that the parties respectively ask more than the others are likely to concede; and it is only when they come

down to the "irreducible minimum" that there is any real excuse for alarmist suggestions. In the present case Japan is still in a position to waive some points, and Russia, as is her consistent policy, took care from the beginning to put herself in the position to do the same thing. To the cautious observer, the demands she has made, in view of the issue of the war, have sometimes savoured of impudence; but these things are well understood by diplomats on both sides, and neither begrimes the other side a cheap reputation for liberality when the inevitable waivers come to pass. Japan has had her way in Korea, Russia assenting readily when dissent was out of the question; and Russia was also conciliatory over the question of the exequatur for consuls, Russia tacitly letting it be understood that all her treaties with Korea had become waste-paper. Now it seems to be Japan's turn, and Russia is making a stubborn show of resisting Japan's whole-sale demands for fishing rights. Both relying upon the same clause of the Portsmouth Treaty, Japan claims full fishing rights along the coasts of all Russian possessions at this side of Asia, and Russia urges that there are vested interests, Russian and foreign, which preclude the granting of all that Japan demands. Prima facie, the agreement as worded seems to indicate that it is Japan's turn to modify her claims, the clause standing thus:

"Russia undertakes to enter into an agreement with Japan, with a view to confer upon Japan's subjects fishing rights along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Bering Seas. It is covenanted that the aforesaid undertaking shall not affect the rights already invested in Russia or foreign subjects in those territories."

There would undoubtedly be a serious outcry in Russia if the government at St. Petersburg failed to maintain the national rights and reservations indicated, therein; and so far as can at present be ascertained, this is one of the positions from which Russia is unlikely to recede. Other concessions are possible, obliging offers are indeed talk of, but in this one particular Russia seems to occupy the position of a man who, for a principle, will spend a pound to save a penny. The long-awaited Commercial Convention is probably side-tracked as much by this consideration as by its own internal difficulties; and if, as some have suggested, it is the chief barrier to the talked-of Anglo-Russian Convention, we may be better reconciled to the delay. It is always better to be off with the old love before starting with the new.

The Singapore Town and Volunteer Band has disbanded, owing to lack of support.

Mr. E. A. W. von Strachan has been appointed acting Commissioner of Customs at the newly-opened port of Nanning.

The Straits Times argues that it is nearly as important for China to cut off their queues as it is for Chinawomen to grow natural feet.

A Chinese in Mukden has petitioned for the right to build a railway from Kaiyuan to Hailing in Manchuria.

Cheques were issued on Jan. 2nd for the payment of interest for the half-year ending December 31st, 1906, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, under section 22 of the Taiping Pagar Dock Ordinance.

The Chinese Government proposes to make all the Boards follow the example of the Board of Domestic Affairs, in not having the official seal closed for a month during the New Year, but continuing working as usual, as a step towards reforms.

The National Rifles Association will send a British team of riflemen to Australia for the matches commencing in October, provided sufficient funds be forthcoming to pay the expenses. A suggestion has been made for the arrangement of a match between teams of eight, under the same qualifications as are required by the rules governing the Kolaraput Cup competition, and with distances of 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, two sightings being allowed at each distance.

The Yamanashi Prefectural Assembly recently adopted a resolution to instal the telephone on Mount Fuji. The proposed telephone line will be poled up to the fifth station from Yoshida and thence buried in the ground as far as the summit, where a post office will be established. Moreover, the mountain stations on the road, belonging to Yamanashi Prefecture, will be reconstructed on the new prefectoral taxes. Visitors to Fuji from Yoshidaguchi next year will be offered special facilities.

The war vessels which are expected to be launched this year in Japan, according to a vernacular paper, are as follows:—The battleship *Aki*, at Kure, about May. The armoured cruiser *Kwama*, at Yokosuka, about May. The armoured cruiser *Tobuki*, at Kure, date of launch not fixed. The second-class cruiser *Tone* at Sasebo; the second-class cruiser *Mogami*, at Kure; the second-class cruiser *Yodo*, at Kawasaki; no dates have been fixed for the launch of these ships. The torpedo-destroyer *Kikuzuki*, will be launched at Uraga, about May.

We cannot help being amused at the sight San Francisco presents at the present time, says the *Yorozu Choko*. The citizens demand the exclusion of the Japanese on the ground that they are uncivilised. What is, then, their much vaunted civilisation? Its mayor has been arrested on the charge of dishonourable crime. Its officials are squandering public money like water. Its police are powerless to protect its inhabitants from robbers and ruffians.

It really appears that the worst elements of Americans chase the city as their place of dwelling. And it is they who level against the peaceful Japanese settlers. It is a huge joke.

Light on the advance in the cost of living in Japan that has taken place recently is thrown by the following figures from returns prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:

Year.	Food	Clothing	Raw Materials	Average.
1900	100	100	100	100
1901	93	90	95	97
1902	112	98	92	98
1903	111	100	92	100
1904	124	100	95	108
1905	127	120	100	116

The rise in prices is reported by the authorities to be attributable to the recent war.

We are officially authorised to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of £1.15 per share, or £1.00 per share to all shareholders at the price of £6 each, to add to the reserve fund £750,000, and carry forward about £1,700,000. Further, the Directors have resolved to approach the Bank's Government to amend the Bank's Ordinance in order to provide for an increase of capital, and will recommend at an extraordinary general meeting to be called later, the creation of 40,000 new shares of £125 each to be issued to shareholders at the price of £6 each, at current rates of exchange in the proportion of one new share to two old.

Russia undertakes to enter into an agreement with Japan, with a view to confer upon Japan's subjects fishing rights along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Bering Seas. It is covenanted that the aforesaid undertaking shall not affect the rights already invested in Russia or foreign subjects in those territories."

The current issue of the Japanese Review of Revolution prints in English a frenzied appeal to the Chinese revolutionists to overthrow the reigning dynasty; to "cut the traitor's head off its brutal trunk, as it deserves!" to restore "your father's dynasty," and to "cleanse it with your righteous blood." It would be instructive to know in what light these incitements to internecine strife in a friendly neighbouring Power are regarded by a local journal—says the Japan Advertiser—which quite recently virtually urged the authorities to suppress the Korea Daily News. "We do not advise the prohibition of our revolutionary contemporary, but we do say that, in view of the summary suppression of a humble Socialist organ, the attitude extended to this advocacy of revolutions outside Japan is very significant," concludes our Yokohama contemporary. We quite agree that the position is anomalous, but perhaps the authorities have some explanation to offer. Apropos of the foregoing, a Shanghai dispatch states that the Chinese Government, having ascertained that the Chinese reformers are inviting the Chinese students in Tokyo to join them, has issued instructions to those in charge of the Chinese students in Japan, ordering them to be on their guard.

From all indications the typhoon did considerable damage in the Visayan and southern Islands. Full information is not at hand at the present writing, but it is known that shipping has been damaged and that inland towns have suffered. The school house at Carigara, Samar, was destroyed and many wires are down in Samar and the Visayas. Taclobon could not be communicated with yesterday from adjacent towns. The property loss will be heavy and several lives may have been sacrificed.

Thus the Straits Times of Jan. 4th.—

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at present Acting Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, has accepted the position of Justice in the Straits Settlements.

It will be remembered that on December 22nd, we published a Special Telegram from our Hongkong correspondent to the effect that Mr. Sercombe Smith had been offered this position and that it was undecided whether he should accept it. We are now in a position to state that he has accepted it, though we thought it more probable that he would endeavour to obtain the office of Attorney-General at Hongkong, vacated through resignation of Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C.

Mr. Sercombe Smith's record we published on December 22nd, and reference was then made to his sporting propensities; but an extract from a Hongkong contemporary, given in another column, will serve to refresh the memories of our readers with regard to him. Mr. Smith will be welcomed by his many friends in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

In the statement of defence it was said that

on the date of the fire the goods stored in the plaintiff's premises were of a value far less than \$50,000. Thereit was denied that the premises were almost wholly gutted, and that any of the goods on the ground floor were destroyed by fire. It was further denied that plaintiff's losses by the said fire amounted to \$51,442.08, or to any sum approximating to the said amount. Defendants admitted that they had refused to pay any sum whatever under the policy, but denied that such refusal was wrong.

The policy was given subject, inter alia, to the condition numbered 11 on the back thereof, whereby if there was any fraud in the claim made for any loss under the said policy, or any false declarations or affirmations made in support of such claim, the claimant should forfeit all benefit under the said policy. The defendants contended that the plaintiff's claim under the said policy was fraudulent and supported by false declarations or affirmations, inasmuch as he had claimed that there was on the premises at the date of the fire goods to the value of \$51,442.08, and had supported the said claim by the production of his books of account; and had also declared and affirmed that he had during the year 1905 removed from the said premises, or from the Colony, no goods other than those specified in certain statements furnished by him to the defendants, and appearing in his books of account, whereas the goods on the premises at the said date were of far less value than \$51,442.08, and the books were kept in such a manner as not to show what stock was on the premises at the time of the fire; and he had during the year 1905 removed from the premises and shipped out of the Colony large quantities of goods other than those appearing as removed and shipped in the said statement and books.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

N.E. to E. Hongkong & Neighbourhood { winds; fresh; fine;

Formosa Channel ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lantau ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Taiwan ... Same as No. 1.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 15th at 11.30 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, except over E. Japan and Central China.

The depressions noted yesterday have passed to the Eastward of Japan. Pressure is highest over the E. coast of China.

Graduates are moderate to slight, and fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

N.E. to E. Hongkong & Neighbourhood { winds; fresh; fine;

Formosa Channel ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lantau ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Taiwan ... Same as No. 1.

FOOTBALL.

"A" v. "F" CO. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The first league match of the season was played on the military ground at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon between the "A" and "F" companies of the Middlesex regiment. The kick-off was to have been at 4 p.m., but as other teams appear to have had a prior right to the ground, the entrants for the shield had to start at 2.30, consequently there were few spectators to witness an excellent game of football.

Towards four o'clock, however, they began to gather, but only in time to witness the finishing stages. Both teams were in good training, and the men in each played well together. In turn they were defending and attacking, and throughout the game few opportunities were missed. At half time the score was one all, and after a brief spell the teams continued the second half with the same vigorous and sterling play which characterised the first moiety, time being called with the score standing:

"A" Company, 2; "F" Company, 2.

POLICE v. HONGKONG RESERVES.

A friendly match will take place at Happy Valley at 5 p.m. this afternoon between the Police and the H.K.F.C. "A" team. The

Police players are—Mr. Lennox, Smith, Parr, Fox, Cockle, Andrews, Cooper, Campbell, Wilks, Murray and Coyne.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

London, January 13th.

The correspondent of the Times at Ottawa

says that the Foreign Minister, Viscount Hayashi, has notified the Japanese Consul that the visit of the Japanese fleet to the Pacific coast is postponed indefinitely owing to the situation in the United States.

THE "AWA-MARU."

London, January 13th.

The Japanese mail steamer *Awa Maru* has been refloated.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

London, January 13th.

Reuter's correspondent in Melbourne

wires that the Federal Government is consider-

ing a suggestion that the Duke of Connaught be invited to extend his journey to Australia to inspect the forces. The proposal is favoured in military circles.

THE UNSEASONABLE TYPHOON.

London, January 13th.

The *Cathay* of 12th instant says:

At 5 p.m. yesterday all the typhoon signals

were taken down and the observatory sent out

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Amateur theatricals continue to appeal to the community for that recognition which they deserve in a place where there is so little public entertainment; and, judging from the reception accorded last night's performance of "Aladdin" by the members of the Catholic Union, this the latest production, is certain to add to the long list of successes record by this organization.

Under the encouraging auspices of a full-house and a sympathetic audience, the artists acquitted themselves exceedingly well, and from start to finish there was not the slightest hitch to mar the smoothness of the play. This in itself was eloquent testimony to the hard work of Mr. A. J. Askew, under whose direction "Aladdin" was performed, while it also reflected creditably on the aptitude of the ladies and gentlemen who played their parts so admirably on the stage.

The three act burlesque was written by Mr. A. E. de Silva. While it followed the well-known lines of the fairy tale it abounded in many topical allusions and local hits, which were decidedly clever and certainly merited the commendation bestowed on them so unstintingly by the auditors. The music has been arranged by Messrs. M. J. Danchenberg and J. J. Inokay, and under the leadership of the latter gentleman the members of the Sociobado Philharmonic rendered it in a manner that enhanced the success of the production. The characters were taken as follows:—Aladdin, Miss B. d'Almada Gutierrez; Princess, Son See, Miss M. d'Almada Gutierrez; Widow Wahia, Mrs. Bumble-Snuff; Abanazar, Mr. F. B. da Silva; the Emperor of China, Mr. H. J. Alves; Faust, Wu-chow-fu, Mr. F. E. Eça da Silva; Chee Kai, (unlaid in waiting), Miss "Charlie" Alves; Mui-kwai and Pakhan ladies in attendance on the Princess, Misses C. de Carvalho and Miss C. dos Remedios; Hanchoy, Tan-kok, Fou-kwa and Li-pak (mandarins), Misses G. Dunnison, E. Osmund, A. F. B. Silva Neto, and M. Bergondine; Fairy of the Ring, Mrs. F. E. Eça da Silva; Imp of the Lamp, Mr. C. M. Soares; Cho-tak and Peetak (police-men), Messrs. M. J. Dunnison and A. Otto Vasil; Baillif, Mr. G. V. Osmund; Tsof (clerk slave), Master J. Tavares; fays, sprites, etc., Misses Guido & Olga Carvalho and Vera Danchenberg; Misses F. M. Eça da Silva, and E. Dunnison; Masters J. Tavares, F. Tavares, J. dos Remedios, A. Baptista, C. Danchenberg, and F. Gutierrez.

The choruses went with a pleasing swing and the solos were effectively taken by those entrusted with them. Miss B. d'Almada Gutierrez as Aladdin won the hearts of her audience, her beautiful voice being heard to great advantage in the numbers that fell to her, notwithstanding the effects of a bad cold, and her sister was equally successful in the role of Princess Son See. Mr. Leo d'Almada Castro made the most of his opportunities as Widow Wahia and provoked roars of laughter by his antics, and Abanazar was well portrayed by Mr. F. B. da Silva. Mr. H. J. Alves, who has a fine presence, was well suited as the Emperor, while Miss C. M. S. Alves contributed much to the success of the production by his humorous sallies and witfulness in the part of Chee-kai. The Imp of the lamp (Mr. C. M. Soares) gave a good account of himself, though he looked rather large for the part. Mrs. F. E. Eça da Silva's impersonation of the Fairy of the ring was characterised with pleasing vivacity, while the Chinese policemen, Messrs. Danchenberg and Vasil, were extremely funny. The minor parts were in capable hands, everyone doing his or her best to make an enjoyable evening.

GERMAN REVOLT.

DENUNCIATION OF THE CATHOLIC CENTRE.

Commenting on the dissolution of the Reichstag, *Germania*, the principal organ of the Catholic Centre Party, says: "The Centre will be able to bear the responsibility for its attitude. Its desire was not to give up the Colony, but only to insist that the Government should at last exert itself in earnest to set a term to the waste of money and men."

The Radical *Fossie's Zeitung* remarks: "It sends a feeling as of liberation and deliverance through the nation to know that the Centre has presented a firm front."

The militant Protestant *Tugende Rundschau* says: "One victory remains certain, that over the sneaking domination of the Centre and secret the colonial Government of Ultramontainism."

The *Post* observes: "At last the hour of release is striking."

The Social Democrat organ, the *Vorwärts* says: "Social Democracy is perfectly ready to enter the lists with all the reactionary bourgeois parties. The latter, and, above all the Centre will be taught a much-needed lesson."

The crisis has its roots not so much in the Herero war as in certain transactions that took place last February."

A man called Wistuba, an official of the colony of Togoland, began about that time to make charges against other officials of the colony. For this, and perhaps for other reasons, he was suspended and recalled. On his return Herr J. J. Cerca, a leader of the Catholic Centre, took his case up, and in a confidential letter to the Colonial Officer asked that proceedings against him might be stopped. It is even asserted that the Catholic Centre made their support of the colonial grants conditional on the Government acceding to their request in this Wistuba affair.

When the scandals in the colony of the Cameroun were recently raised in the Reichstag Herr Roerich quoted some missionaries to the effect that a certain official called Schmidt had been guilty of keeping a har-m, flogg-g, gicci, etc. He added that the accusing missionaries had been dragged from their beds and imprisoned for twenty one days on a charge of making false accusations, while Schmidt had got off scot-free.

The Colonial Minister in his reply evaded the charges of cruelty, and instead revealed Herr Roerich's confidential letter of February, with its alleged proposal for a bargain over the Wistuba affair.

The Catholic Deputy passionately denied this, saying that "a stool jobbing note ought not to be struck in the Reichstag."

CONFUCIAN REVIVAL.

BAG BANKED WITH HEAVN AND EARTH.

A Chinese Imperial Decree dated December 30th is thus translated:—"In view of the supreme excellence of the great sage Confucius whose virtues equal heaven and earth and make him worthy of the adoration of a myriad species, the desire of His Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi, etc., that the greatest shall in future be accorded the same sacrificial ceremonies of worship accorded to heaven and earth when sacrifice is paid by the Emperor. Let the yamen concerned take note of this."

Concerning this Decree the *North China Herald* remarks:

"The tendency of modern times is against the maintenance of State religions, and it would seem at all events somewhat late in the day half way into the third millennium since the death of the sage, for China to set up Confucianism on a plane equivalent to that implied in the words at the head of that note. Yet that is the reading which is given in some foreign circles to the remarkable Decree issued recently from Peking, ordering rites similar to those performed to the deities of Heaven and Earth to be offered henceforth to the memory of Confucius. The Decree should perhaps be said more intimately with the other instructions which have been given for the establishment of schools, colleges and universities in the native city of the sage" to propagate his grand teachings and to enlighten the people with his wisdom."

It is significant that the order is in connection with the foundation of the schools committed to Vice-Chairman Chih-tung, who is to be provided with Pts. 100,000 from the Shanxi provincial treasury for the work. Vice-Chang, as is well-known, is an ardent Confucianist, and, up to his lights, is no less ignorant an educationist. The Decree may be considered as the result of repeated urgings on his part, and, to that extent, they are, no doubt, counterblast to the movements all over China for education in Western sciences and on modern lines. It is a perfectly reasonable idea, and one that is held by many

of the more enlightened officials of China, as well as by some who are, unhappily, less public-spirited, that, in the craving for modern knowledge, the classics, which have been, and in a sense remain, China's chiefest glory, should not be allowed to fall into contempt. There need be nothing more than a wise conservatism in this organized and official recognition of Confucianism. The leaves of the new learning have spread too widely to be hindered, and some of the extravagances which have followed inevitably on the influx of fresh ideas may be moderated by this rehabilitation of the ancient wisdom."

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says this:—

"It may be pointed out that Grand Sac is meant is the same as usually offered by the Emperor in person at the Altars of Heaven and Earth, and this Edict would apparently signify the formal adoption by the Throne of Confucianism as the State religion. As everyone who has studied Chinese history at all is aware, China never had what we understand as a national religion. She has had on the contrary several systems of ethics which appear to have enjoyed an impartial following, though with the educated classes Confucianism has in later years been gradually perhaps receiving more attention, and it is well known that for some time past it has been part of the official programme to have some special religion recognised. The doctrine of Confucius is a practical, colourless code of moral ethics, devoid of any lofty standard of unattainable ideals, and based on the ancestral reverence which has unconsciously become second nature with the Chinese, offers the basis of least resistance in religious thought and effort, and is therefore the most commendable in official eyes for adoption by the State. It does not moreover bristle with prohibitory injunctions, nor burden with requirements which the Chinese are not naturally inclined to bear. It is an easy religious code which permits of respect of persons, especially those most intimately connected with the personal interests, while on the other hand with the most illogical contradiction it enlivens its followers to the dead and chains them body and soul to the past. For China's real welfare and advancement there could not perhaps be a more regrettable movement than this sudden elevation of the great sage to the rank and position of a very god, and we cannot but fear that the Edict will operate adversely to the spread of Christianity just as some of the fruits of the higher doctrine was apparently beginning to be seen. The recent observance of Confucian rites in the official schools has been watched with some anxiety by native Christians and those educated Chinese who, if not active Christians themselves, recognise in Christianity the highest standard of morality which has yet been presented to the world, and are well content to see its ever increasing influence in their country. But Christianity spells smothered continual effort; it spells opposition to all that is fat and corrupt officially, and loves and clings to, and it spells above all at the present moment foreign influence, and we greatly fear that underlying the present movement the wholly futile idea is at work in that in keeping with the foreigner and all his works lies China's only way of salvation."

A VLADIVOSTOCK "CAPTAIN KOPENICK."

On the 11th ultimo, says *Usenika Zhi* (translated in the *Japan Advertiser*), at about 8pm, the house of Semiroff was entered by an officer, escorted by four policemen, three soldiers and one civil official. The officer showed Semiroff an order from the commandant of the fortress which authorised the bearer to make a search of the premises for proclamations and false money. Semiroff, in his alarm did not carefully examine the order exhibited and awaited the result of the search. In the room were found 352 roubles of ready money which the officer took himself and informed Semiroff that if the money proved to be genuine, he would receive it back on the following day at the headquarters of the fortress. Having taken the money, the captain noted its receipt on the order. The note was written in a shaky hand and, apparently, ungrammatically. Having finished the ceremony of the search, the entire company disappeared. On the following day it turned out that the entire comedy with its disguise had been perpetrated by certain speculators! The order was written in bold jargon's handwriting; its wording was mere jargon, the signatures were illegible. The seal, probably, was made with red cork and also very roughly. According to the statement of the victim, the officer spoke Russian very badly. He was clothed in an overcoat with bright buttons, with sword and revolver, and a pistol in his hands. Having given a receipt for the money, the swindler wrote "captain Valskolen." An energetic search is being made. In the majority of cases, such searches lead to nothing and the criminals remain unpunished. It is certain that for such affairs, as experience shows, the police require special agents on whom should devolve the duty of the exposure of the crime.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

NEXT YEAR'S BIG EVENT.

At Shepherd's Bush, London, next year, as our telegrams have already told, the "contents cordiale" is to be further complemented with an enormous international exhibition. Our message said the area of it would be 140 acres; plans received put it at 150 acres, but there has been a later extension; due, doubtless, to the phenomenal popularity the project has already received. The Duke of Argyll is honorary president, and Mr. Laure Kirrilly secretary, and the committee are very strong, including many notable French and British men of affairs.

Concerning this Decree the *North China Herald* remarks:

"The tendency of modern times is against the maintenance of State religions, and it would seem at all events somewhat late in the day half way into the third millennium since the death of the sage, for China to set up Confucianism on a plane equivalent to that implied in the words at the head of that note. Yet that is the reading which is given in some foreign circles to the remarkable Decree issued recently from Peking, ordering rites similar to those performed to the deities of Heaven and Earth to be offered henceforth to the memory of Confucius. The Decree should perhaps be said more intimately with the other instructions which have been given for the establishment of schools, colleges and universities in the native city of the sage" to propagate his grand teachings and to enlighten the people with his wisdom."

It is significant that the order is in connection with the foundation of the schools committed to Vice-Chairman Chih-tung, who is to be provided with Pts. 100,000 from the Shanxi provincial treasury for the work. Vice-Chang, as is well-known, is an ardent Confucianist, and, up to his lights, is no less ignorant an educationist. The Decree may be considered as the result of repeated urgings on his part, and, to that extent, they are, no doubt, counterblast to the movements all over China for education in Western sciences and on modern lines. It is a perfectly reasonable idea, and one that is held by many

SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT AND DOCK SHAREHOLDERS.

A DEADLOCK.

The *Singapore Free Press* of January 5th says:—"There has been yet another tangle in connection with the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company and the Government, which has reached a dead end. For some time the Government has been negotiating with the Company in London with regard to seeing whether an arrangement could not be arrived at by which the shareholders would take their award, or part of it, in Straits Government scrip stock. It would appear, though we have not the official side of the story, that the Company was willing to do so on the condition that the Government should reveal on what terms and under what arrangements its unexpired stock was to be issued. This information we learned Government refused to divulge, and the Company directors, perhaps naturally, began to think seriously before committing the shareholders to take payment in a stock which they knew nothing at all. In view of the fact that Government still refuses to do so, the late company price of issue of the new stock and the rate of interest thereon, the directors have taken the decisive step of stating that they are unable under these circumstances to recommend that payment of shares be accepted in the new stock. In other words they claim that the attitude of Government regarding their new stock is not satisfactory enough to warrant their advising shareholders to take up stock in payment of share, instead of cash. It thus turns out that Government is apparently pledged to pay in actual cash. The payment is not due for completion we believe till June next, and it is hinted that the directors are still ready to accept the stock payment, providing Government still say their new proposals clear, and if Government elect to put forward a favourable proposal it is likely that matters can still be satisfactorily arranged, but at present there is a deadlock."

HUMAN NATURE.

Kilian Root, the American in Secretary of War, said of war's abolition:

"I believe that some day war will be abolished. Man certainly advances. He will one day be wise enough to realize the profound stupidity of war."

"But he is not yet in a position to abolish war. There is still too much of animal in him. Even when he seems most mild and good, may have strange, bestial, cruel thoughts revolving in his mind."

"A prison chaplain one day found a convict feeding a rat."

"'Aha,' the chaplain said, 'so you have a pet, eh?' 'Yes; this rat,' said the convict, his hours voice softening, and a gentle smile illuminating his hard, rough face. 'I feed him every day. I think more of this here rat, sir, than of any other living creature.'

"The chaplain laid his hand on the convict's shoulder.

"In every man," he said, "there is something of the angel, if we can but find it. How come you to take such a fancy to the rat?"

"It bit the garter," said the convict.

Facilities will be given to exhibitors and visitors by the establishment of a system of commercial bureaux. The principal one, at the main entrance to the Exhibition, will contain a department by which a visitor can obtain full information as to the locality where every exhibit can be found, its nature and character, and any literature which has been prepared in connection with it. Any person coming to the Exhibition in order to see the display made by any industry will be able to gratify his wishes without any loss of time; and, on the other hand, persons attracted by any exhibit will be able to obtain all the information available about it with the smallest expenditure of time. Branch bureaux will be established in all the buildings of the Exhibition.

Negotiations are being conducted with all the British Colonies and Dependencies and it is anticipated that they will take advantage of the Franco-British Exhibition to demonstrate that within the boundaries of the British Empire can be obtained all the necessities and luxuries demanded by modern civilisation.

Favourable arrangements for the conveyance of passengers and exhibits have been made with the various lines of railway by which continental travellers reach London, and excursion trains will be run direct to the grounds at Shepherd's Bush from the various provincial centres of population. A special committee will supervise the comforts of visitors from over-charge, procure them accommodation at reasonable terms, and enable them to thoroughly inspect the exhibition with the maximum of enjoyment, and at the minimum of fatigue.

Special attention has been given to the musical arrangements, which will be upon a scale of magnitude unprecedented at any exhibition ever held in London, and amusements of the most varied nature will be provided. But the arts devoted to attractions will be apart from the exhibition buildings.

The gastronomic fare of French estaminets is sufficient to guarantee that the refreshment department of that portion of the buildings and grounds occupied by them will be worthy of their high reputation. The British restaurants, tea rooms, &c., will be conducted on a scale of equal efficiency, and will be under the direct control of the exhibition authorities.

A large area of space has already been applied for, and it is anticipated that the contributions of the British possessions beyond the seas will be larger than at any previous exhibition. British manufacturers and producers are therefore advised to send in their applications for space as speedily as possible, in order that they may be examined by the committees of the special group to which they belong, and which will decide whether they are worthy of admission.

The Committee proposes to inquire—the fixing of a minimum rate of commission—concerning the brokers directly. Several attempts have been made to fix commissions which brokers charge their clients, to make a recognised scale for all brokers to adopt, but these attempts have so far resulted in failure. When even a minimum can be fixed seems doubtful. There is a recognised scale of commission for various stocks and shares, sometimes markedly published, but few brokers adhere to it, if any.

Some small clients would be satisfied by a comparison between the rates their broker charges them and the rates he charges larger client's or favoured clients. It seems only fair that he should draw distinction between, say, the lady with her small order and all the trouble she gives and the barke with his huge orders delivered with business-like precision. And the banker sees that he gets his business done quickly; in these days of competition arising from an over-populated Stock Exchange, the stories of grasping operators which the banker brings to bear upon his broker are heartbreaking. It is probably against cases of this kind that the inquiry as to fixing minimum commission is directed, and if the difficulties are surmounted, as they ought to be, and a minimum is fixed, it will not affect the ordinary client, while it will do much good to the Stock Exchange as a profession.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnier, Lait Charnier and Special Skin Tonic and Pond's Chamomile will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the skin of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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PHOTO ALBUMS!

PHOTO ALBUMS!!

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LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE LEADING COGNAC.

IS

J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY ***

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS.

PER DOZEN - \$28.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BURDEN OF MEMORY WORK.

The late Edward von Hartmann complained that the German system of education and examination is "approaching nearer and nearer to that of the Chinese;" and a considerable number of his countrymen now affirm that the ideals of true education are being sacrificed to pedantry and the almost exclusive cultivation of memory, the lowest of the mental faculties. Some significant remarks are quoted in the *Nation* (New York, Nov. 2nd): "Kindergarten and child-murdering—in the pitiful application of the German Educational system by Prof. F. Hueppé, the sanitary expert of Prague. In the instruction in languages, which takes up many hours, there is an excess of grammar, a neglect of the content of books. History and geography have been degraded to mere memory-work. In England there are only three or four hours of sedentary brain-work to every hour of bodily exercise; in Prussia 17; in Bavaria, 25; and memory-work is intruded even into gymnastics. Oculists are demanding that the first lessons in reading and writing be deferred from the sixth year to the ninth, because of the great damage done. In many of the schools the lighting arrangements are such as to encourage myopia. There is too much of the spirit of militarism in German schools, writes J. Town in the *Berlin Tagblatt*. Pupils are not treated as individuals, but like pawns in a chess-board.

Dr. Julius von Nagel in *G*

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONG-KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 NOON.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., will Preside.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1907. 210

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of a young baby. Apply with recommendations and stating salary required to—

Mrs. OSWALD,

Foochow, 10th January, 1907. 211

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after the FIRST FEBRUARY next, O.P. 10/- for HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, &c., will be REDUCED as follows:

Hair Cutting 60 cents.

Shaving 25 "

Shampooing 25 "

Trimmings & Boards 25 "

Scissoring Hair 25 "

Face Massage 10 "

Repeating Razors 50 "

By Order.

M. A. A. SOUZA,

Secretary.

Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 212

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

from Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE to sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 17th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at Wan Chai Godown, No. 97, Praya East,

120 Cases WHISKY;

Also

One Large IRON SAFE by MILNE'S;

And

SUNDAY OTHER MACHINERY.

(Saved cargo ex S.S. "MOYUNE" and

"CALCHAS.")

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 213

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,

Auctioneer.

FAVOURABLE with instructions, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 17th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALE ROOM, at No. 84, Queen's Rd. Central,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every

description;

And

A Quantity of FOOCHOW LACQUERED

WARE.

TERMS.—As usual.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 214

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public

Auction.

On MONDAY,

the 21st instant at 11 A.M., at the HONGKONG

TIMBER YARD, Bowring on Canal,

SUNDAY LOTS OF

OREO, PINE, SPARS, &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 215

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS SPEARMEN COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMoy AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain J. S. Reach will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th February.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

SHewan, TOMEs & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907. 216

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTA."

Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th February.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

SHewan, TOMEs & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1907. 217

VACANCY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the

appointment of an EUROPEAN

WARDMASTER, now vacant, in the CIVIL

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HONGKONG.

Applications with Certificates of Character etc. should be forwarded to the P. & C. CIVIL

MEDICAL OFFICE at the Central Hospital not later than Noon of the 22nd instant.

Salary, etc., £110 rising by ten shillings a month from £20 to £50 a year, with uniform and free furnished bache or quarters.

Applicants must be under Thirty-five years of age.

By Order,

J. M. ATKINSON,

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Civil Medical Department,

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 218

SITUATION WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK with 6 years,

experience in Mercantile Firm, bearing good References, wants situation;

Cost Pot no objection.

Apply to—

"R. E."

Office of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. 219

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, both days inclusive.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 190

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 12 NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th January, to SATURDAY, the 26th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents, for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 204

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1907, at 1.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 29th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 204

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1907, at 1.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 29th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 205

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

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The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 29th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 205

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORD

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS
BY
RACHELS,
PLEYEL,
KEMMLER
AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

Sole Agents:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [38]

FOR SALE.

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES
EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.
PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [39]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed:
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under BRANCH OFFICES.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KAPATSU SHANGHAI HONGKONG LTD. HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASANO, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & CO.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONAY & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinsen, Namazato and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Burm Coal.

The Head and branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong. [63] No. 2, Pedder Street.

TO LET
TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 3, ORMSBY VILLAS GRANVILLE ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to— SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [136]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as No. 109, WAN HAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s Engineering Works. Possession, 1st February, 1907.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. [135]

TO LET—(WELL FURNISHED).

BENIAMIN BRAE, CONDUIT ROAD.

EIGHT-roomed House—Billiard Room, with full-size Table, 3 Bath-rooms, Dryer Room, Store-room and Pantry—Gardens, Tennis Lawn, Electric Light and Bell, and a Telephone. For 6 months, from 1st April.

Apply to— Care of "G. M. B." Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [68]

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.
Apply to— JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [137]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS Small Office on Second Floor.
Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [150]

TO LET

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [94]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
"E. N. PURLEY" CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
GODDONS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLINTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIBTON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [91]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of No. 4, ICE HOUSE STREET; Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply to the Promoter to— TATA & CO. Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [105]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE A KOWLOON.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [102]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).
THE "GROVE," having 20 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bell completed installed.
Apply to— E. M. HAZELAND, 35, Queen's Road Central, or to WING-ON, Contractor, 34, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, 18th July, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.
No. 3, CAMEROY VILLAS, PEAK.
No. 7, DES VŒUX VILLAS, PEAK.
No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD.
Nos. 3 & 5, ABBUTHNUT ROAD.
No. 73, WINDHAM STREET.
BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops

Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Cadogan MacGregor).
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Archibald Bellairs) TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINS ROAD.

TO LET OR FOR SALE,
NEW HOUSE on Mount Keletti, Five Rooms, or Large Building Lot No. 117.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [102]

TO LET ON LEASE.
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to— AREATOON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [101]

TO LET.
FURNISHED.

FROM THE 2ND WEEK IN APRIL NEXT.

"IAN MOR" PEAK ROAD, Six Good Rooms, 3 Bath-Rooms, Drying and Store-Rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Moderate rent to good tenant.
Apply to— DEACON, LOOKEE & DEAGON, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [104]

TO BE LET,
FURNISHED.

FROM THE 2ND WEEK IN APRIL NEXT.

"IAN MOR" PEAK ROAD, Six Good Rooms, 3 Bath-Rooms, Drying and Store-Rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Moderate rent to good tenant.
Apply to— HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [117]

TO LET.

N. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to— COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusei Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. [97]

TO LET.

N. 27, SEYMORE ROAD.
4 New Houses in KE WENYI ROAD, near Wan Chai.

No. 18, McDONNELL ROAD, "PANG YUEN."
No. 9 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.
Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [103]

TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED—from April 15th.

A LUEDENA, BARKER ROAD, the PEAK. Seven Rooms with ample Bath and Dry Rooms. Apply to— J. S. VAN BUREN, Care of Nippon Yusei Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [138]

TO LET.

N. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoen, Canton.
Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [93]

ABOUT PEKING.

[SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., in Westminster Gazette.]

Those who knew Peking some years ago tell those who visit it now for the first time that what they see nowadays is a new city—reformed, drained, classed and Europeanized—and not the old Peking, whose dirt and magnificence alike defied description. But even in the degenerate days those who are acquainted with the cities of the near and middle East—such as Constantinople, Cairo, Samarcand, and Delhi—will stand aghast with astonishment when they first see Peking—it walls, its tiles, its gilding, its ruins and its filth. In no city of the world is there so much gold and bright colour to be seen. Its distribution is not uniform, for there are plenty of sombre alleys; but in most of the more crowded quarters the shops are adorned with four gilt dragons, which stretch out their necks over the entrances; the sides of houses are often covered with trolley-work, which is sometimes gilt and sometimes painted vermilion, while red, blue, green, and yellow are scattered with a lavish hand on wall and roof. The colour of a roof, however, is a matter of rank, not of taste; and yellow tiles, though common, are always a sign that the building they cover is an Imperial residence or a temple founded by an Emperor. In spite of modern improvements, this blaze of colour rises literally out of the mire. Dunghills are piled up against the golden shops, and the vermilion trellis-work may be hidden by miserable hovels erected a foot from it.

Peking is not like Canton or the ports of southern China. It has something that suggests the cities and markets of Central Asia, the dust, and solitude of the steppes. Even in the broad and bustling thoroughfares one has this feeling of loneliness and great space where man may pass and wonder remain unknown; but it is even stranger to meet a string of camels in a deserted street near the city or to find in the centre of the city a decaying field and a huge ditch, which was once a lake or part of a canal, but is now a series of stagnant pools, half-overgrown with shrubs.

Of all the monuments of Peking none is more remarkable than the Wall which surrounds it. This rampart is a triumph of architecture in its own way, as in all dimensions except length it exceeds the Great Wall of China itself. It is supported at regular intervals by buttresses, and over the gates which pierce it are in other places erected square towers with two or three curved roofs and rows of windowless apertures—strange buildings, of little use in either peace or war, that seem to watch the city with mistrustful, hostile eyes. Peking, like Shanghai, has shrunk, and the outermost fortifications are, in many places, depopulated. But it is not so much this—which makes the wall look lonely—as its massive proportions and simplicity. It has no kinship with the tiled and gilded pagodas, but seems to be the handiwork of another race—a monument of some bygone military system probably by newer tribes and no longer in use—but still imposing, as it coils round the city like some wounded Leviathan—lonely, solid, and implacable.

Peking is a city of horsemen. In a street of Canton a horse would be very like a bull in a china-shop, but here riders perched on high saddles may be seen everywhere, as well as carriages and strings of horses laden with burdens. When traffic is regulated at all, the arrangement is the opposite of ours. Horse and vehicle go at the side of the road, but passengers in the middle. It is said that the Manchu pictorial is an imitation of the horse's tail, worn as a sign of respect to the animal to which they owe so much, and the acknowledgement, if true, is merely for the aquautes of both the Mongols and Manchus were undoubtedly due to their efficiency as cavalry. A large part of the population of Peking is composed of these races. It is not always easy to tell a Manchu from a Chinaman, though they have generally harder and darker faces; but the woman can be recognised at once by their feet, which are not cramped, but are allowed to grow naturally. They are also taller and more stoutly built than the Chinese women, and show in their bearing that independence which they are said to enjoy in their family circles. It is to this race that belongs that formidable old lady the Empress Dowager "Old Aunt Buddha," as she is irreverently termed in Chinese slang.

If one looks at Peking from an eminence, say, the Drum Tower in the north of the city—one sees at once that it is not a collection of houses which has gradually grown up, but a camp laid out by Imperial order. To the south lies the Chinaman town; to the north of it are three cities, each with its own wall, one inside the other like boxes in a puzzle. The innermost is the Forbidden Red City, or Imperial Palace; round this lies the Imperial City, inhabited chiefly by the dependents of the Prince; and round the Imperial City, in its turn, lies the Tartar city, still called in Mongolian Khambo, the Capital of Marco Polo. An Imperial taste for splendid buildings is also evident. The Mongol and Manchu could not conquer the inveterate Chinese habit of filling a park with pavilions or shrines instead of building one large castle or temple, but they managed to break away from the monotonous of recessed roofs, as a good prospect of towers and pinacles bears witness.

The religious architecture of Peking is much more Indian than that of southern China, for the Mongols brought with them the Lamaistic form of Buddhism, which is more under Indian influences than other sects of the same religion that have developed in China. The Manchus evidently do not share Chinese indifference to overcrowding. Every house has a courtyard, with at least one tree growing in it, and hence when one looks down on the city in summer it seems half-buried in a forest. Through it run at intervals broad roads, spanned here and there by ornamental arches, and there are numerous empty spaces corresponding to the squares or parks of European towns. As in other parts of China, one is struck with the number of placards and the amount of writing to be seen in the streets. This wall literature is really a form of popular journalism. The placards contain official notices, advertisements, rivaling in their variety and enthusiasm the productions of British soap-makers, private notices like the agency column, and all manner of appeals to the public on religious, moral, and political questions. It was in this way that the cause of the Boxers was advocated, and that the Government showed its approval or disapproval of their doings. Firms are another means of disseminating news and ideas. It is said that cheap fans bearing pictures of masses of Europeans were widely circulated in order to stir the people to further bloodshed.

The buildings of Peking when examined in detail, do not bear the promise made by their dust and prospect, but whether temples, towers or pavilions, they are all seem deserted and sinking into decay. Similar buildings in Japan are usually full of ivy vines, who are perhaps gishowers rather than pilgrims, but at any rate their presence emerges that ancient monuments are kept in good condition. But in Peking this spirit is totally absent; temples are visited

only when a fair is held in them. On other days unless there happens to be a monastic attached, the doors are closed, and it may be hard to get in. No repairs are made—not even those demanded by safety. The galleries of the Drum Tower mentioned above threaten speedy collapse. The best-preserved edifice is perhaps the Temple of Confucius, near the northern wall, a beautiful spot where the marble courts and shady trees create an academic calm not unworthy of the philosopher who said, "Reading without thinking is labour lost; thinking without reading is dangerous." A fine marble staircase leads up to the shrine. Steps of porphyry are cut out only at the sides. The middle part, richly carved with dragons, is reserved for the use of spirits. Inside the decoration is red and gold, but there are few ornaments except inscriptions, and no images at all. Behind the altar is merely a tablet of vermilion lacquer, bearing in golden characters the name of Confucius, and above is an inscription in four large characters. "The model teacher of ten thousand ages," drawn by the Emperor Kang Hsi himself. Chinese writing is almost a branch of painting, and cannot be compared with our western scribbling. The Imperial Family have always been proud of their skill in calligraphy, and the present Emperor Dowager, in spite of her advanced age, is still renowned for the firm and artistic touch with which she draws gigantic hieroglyphics. In the side halls by the principal gateway are preserved the oldest known monuments of Chinese civilisation, ten stone drums probably made about 1,000 B.C., which were discovered in the province of Shensi in the seventh century of this era. Of these are inscribed ten edicts in archaic Chinese characters, describing a hunting expedition. Considering the antiquity of China, it is remarkable how few fragments of ancient buildings or sculptures have been preserved. With the exception of these drums, no monuments have been discovered, to the best of my belief, earlier than the first century B.C. The habit of building in wood is, of course, the cause of the loss, but it is probable that remains will some day be found underground in the debris of the Hwang Ho and the Wei river, which is known to be the lifeblood upon which the Chinese advanced to the west. Though the Chinese allow their buildings to go to ruin, it must be said to their honour that they are zealous in preserving ancient relics, and even write very excellent and learned books about them.

More remarkable than the Temple of Confucius, though perhaps not more beautiful, is the enclosure in the south of the city known as the Temple or Altar of Heaven, where the Emperor offered annual sacrifices to Heaven and his ancestors. It is a park of cypress trees and acacias. One is first shown the Hall of Festivals, where the Emperor spends the night before the ceremony, which takes place at dawn. It is, besides its purpose, artistically executed and contains only a throne, and a gilded canopy screen. A little farther on is another group of buildings, where the sacrifices are offered. The most southerly of them is a white marble platform, rising in three terraces, and surrounded by three balustrades. The offerings are actually burnt in a furnace faced with green tiles, which stands a little way off, but this platform is generally called the altar. It is so arranged that when the Emperor kneels in the middle it is surrounded by nine concentric circles, and is so aptly, the centre of the universe, with only Heaven above him. Before him to the North extends a line of buildings, some of white marble, some red, some gilded, terminating in another marble platform, on which lies the Temple of Prayer for Grain, a two-storey structure, with three roofs of deep bright blue. All this is set against the dull green of the surrounding trees, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a more gorgeous harmony of colour.

And yet when one looks at these buildings, the impression which overpowers all others is not their beauty but the marks of neglect and decay. Grass and small shrubs grow between the stones of the marble platform on and on the blue roofs. The paths are almost obliterated by weeds; the caryatids look like mummies. The marble is chipped, the tiles broken, the red wooden pillars and walls are cracked and scratched. Indeed the whole scene suggests not so much a neglected villa building overgrown by a jungle. When the Emperor comes an effort, no doubt, is made to set the place in order, but I am told that they rarely cut the plants growing between the stones, and do not take the time to root them.

It might naturally be supposed that this neglect springs from a total indifference to the building and the ceremonies performed in them, but that is not so. The Temple of Heaven was rebuilt about twelve years ago at a cost of millions, aid with great artistic skill. The cause is rather the peculiar attitude of the Chinese mind to national questions, particularly such as concern the court, and is of wide application. It seems natural that the Temple of Heaven should be regarded as a national institution like Westminster Abbey or the shrines of Issa in Japan. But such an idea never enters a Chinaman's head, in his opinion it is the Emperor's business to look after the place, and only European tourists seem to think of visiting it. And the Emperor, or rather his Court, do no more than is necessary for their own annual ceremonies, and these take place at night or at the first break of day, many imperfections pass unnoticed. If, as a result of all this, building collapses, it will, if indispensable, be replaced regardless of cost; and though the Chinese are excellent men of business, it will not occur to anyone that it would have been cheaper to have averted the disaster by using ordinary cars.

It might naturally be supposed that this neglect springs from a total indifference to the building and the ceremonies performed in them, but that is not so. The Temple of Heaven was rebuilt about twelve years ago at a cost of millions, aid with great artistic skill. The cause is rather the peculiar attitude of the Chinese mind to national questions, particularly such as concern the court, and is of wide application. It seems natural that the Temple of Heaven should be regarded as a national institution like Westminster Abbey or the shrines of Issa in Japan. But such an idea never enters a Chinaman's

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANGIN, German str., 1,091, C. Kumpel, 15th January—Bangkok 1st Jan., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CNOHRANG, British str., 1,624, A. E. Sandbach, 12th Jan.—Shanghai 11th Jan. and Swatow 14th. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HATAN, British str., 1,182, J. S. Roach, 15th Jan.—Conad. Ports via Swatow 1st Jan., General—Dongas Lepnik & Co.

HEDIMDA, Norwegian str., 762, Johnson, 15th January—Soigon 7th Jan., Rice and Flour.

—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

KAI FONG, British str., 892, E. Finlayson, 15th January—Cobra and Iloilo 10th January.

Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

KIYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 15th January—Lion Canton.

LAIHAN, Norwegian str., 970, J. Jonson, 15th January—Wakao 1st Jan., Coal.—Mitsui Bassan K. Ishia.

NUDIA, British str., 3,441, F. J. Fox, 15th Jan.—Yokohama 1st Jan., General P. & O. S. N. Co.

PALUO, Norwegian str., 838, Seeborg, 15th January—Iloilo 15th January, General.

—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

QUARTA, German str., 1,145, H. Madsen, 14th January—Focochow via Amoy 11th Jan.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SHAOSHING, British steamer, 15th January—From Canton.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,500, Goda, 15th Jan.—Moji 9th Jan., Coal.—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
Jan. 15th.

Carl Diercksen, German str., for Haiphong.

Choyang, British str., for Canton.

Kwinkow, British str., for Saigon.

Lobos, Norwegian str., for Canton.

Nichibei Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

Frosting, British str., for Shanghai.

Segdits, German str., for Europe.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15th.

BENLARIG, British str., for Nagasaki.

HALLAN, French str., for Hainan.

HANSA, British str., for Moji.

ISCHIA, Italian str., for Bombay.

ITAKA, German str., for Saigon.

MACHAN, British str., for Shanghai.

MANANTA, German str., for Portland.

PAKLAH, German str., for Bangkok.

PALIKU, British str., for Shanghai.

SEHEA, Amer str., for San Francisco.

TAKI MARU, Japanese str., for Bangkok.

TAMING, British str., for Manila.

WOMANG, British str., for Canton.

YANGMOK, Korean str., for Moji.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. **Kai Fong** reports: Strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

The German str. **Asgard** reports: Very strong N.E. monsoon with high sea.

The British str. **Hatana** reports: Fresh easterly breeze and moderate and fine.

The British str. **Choyang** reports: Experienced moderate N.E. winds with moderate sea and cloudy weather as far as Swatow; thence fresh to strong N.E. winds.

The British str. **Zafiro** reports: Fresh to strong N.E. monsoon with moderate N.N.E. sea and overcast, drizzling at times.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Jan. 15th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—**Anny**, Proteus.

KOWLOON DOCKS—**Sorogon**, Montague, Hengshan, Frond, U.S. S. Pathfinder, Z. Y. de Aldeana, Kueichow, Perle, Prince Waldemar, Harry, H. M. S. Whiting, Protector.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Petrarch, Haching, Quarto.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ALEXANDRIA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SALAZIE".

Captain Ailland, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places it Europe.

Next sailing will be as follows:

S.S. "OCEANIEN" ... 5th Feb.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN".

Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907.

"EMPIRE".

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "w," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th inst.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	FRENTE	Ger. str.	Ailland	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	To day, at Noon.	On 27th Feb.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SEYELITE	Ger. str.	C. Dewors	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst.	On 27th Feb.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS	FADIA	Ger. str.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	On 27th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPERZIA	Ger. str.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 10th Feb.	On 8th Feb.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, CHAGEN & BALTE PORTS	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	Sachs	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th Feb.	On 22nd Mar.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	KINA	Ger. str.	Buhle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 31st inst.	On 22nd Mar.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	Diamantovich	SANDIG, WIELER & CO.	About 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
NEW YORK	CHINA	Ger. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
NUBIA	NUBIA	Ger. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
SABUZA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
MONTEAGLE	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	On 22nd Mar.
SHAWMUT	NUBIA	Am. str.	E. V. Roberts	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	On 5th Feb.
KASATO MARU	NUBIA	Jap. str.	W. C. T. S. Filmer	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	On 5th Feb.
DAKOTA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	...	TOYOKA KAIKAI KAISHA	On 24th inst.	On 4th April.
CHINGTUO	NUBIA	Brit. str.	...	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 25th inst.	On 4th April.
EMPIRE	NUBIA	Brit. str.	...	TOYOKA KAIKAI KAISHA	On 25th inst.	On 4th April.
MARINA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	...	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 25th inst.	On 4th April.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Heins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.	On 20th Mar.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Minson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.	On 20th Mar.
SIBERIA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., Daylight.	On 20th Mar.
SANDIA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst., Daylight.	On 20th Mar.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Jap. str.	P. Snugge	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.	On 20th Mar.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	F. W. Norcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at Noon.	On 20th Mar.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	H. S. Bradshaw	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	J. H. Brown	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.	On 19th inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	NUBIA	Brit. str.	T. H. Hide, R. N. B.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.	On 19th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	I. Sakurai	J. S. French	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.	On 19th inst.
MANILA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Richards	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.	On 18th inst.
YUNMAN	NUBIA	Brit. str.	R. Redger	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.	On 18th inst.
ZAFIRO	NUBIA	Brit. str.	Sommerville	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.	On 18th inst.
TEAN	NUBIA					

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS.

LONDON and ANTWERP	via SINGAPORE, PENANG, NUBIA	About 16th January	Freight and Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSSEILLES	Capt. F. J. Fox		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	About 18th January	Freight and Passage.	
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 26th January	See Special OF CALL Capt. A. L. Valerini
SHANGHAI	{ DEVARNA	About 25th January	Freight and Passage.
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.		

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	+ "WUHU"	On 16th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	+ "SHAOHSING"	On 17th Jan., Noon.
CEBU and ILOILO	+ "HUICHOW"	On 18th Jan., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	+ "TAIYUAN"	On 20th Jan., daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	+ "CHINGTU"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	+ "YOCHOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	+ "TEAN"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Univalued Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS	

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907.

11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO.'S P.S. LEAVING

* TAMSUI via SWATOW { "MASAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th Jan., Capt. I. SAKURA	at DAYLIGHT.
+ SHANGHAI via SWATOW, { "SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan., AMOY AND FOOCHOW Capt. T. SUZUKA	at 8 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Univalued Table.

* Taking Cargo on bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

PASSENGER SEASON
1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP
"MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.
WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
To LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to:

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

[1899]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY	16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	13th March
+SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th March
FRANZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	10th April
ZITEN	WEDNESDAY	24th April
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD	WEDNESDAY	8th May
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	22d May
BAYER	WEDNESDAY	5th June
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	19th June
SCHARNHURST	WEDNESDAY	3rd July

1907

SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY	16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	13th March
+SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	27th March
FRANZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	10th April
ZITEN	WEDNESDAY	24th April
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD	WEDNESDAY	8th May
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	22d May
BAYER	WEDNESDAY	5th June
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	19th June
SCHARNHURST	WEDNESDAY	3rd July

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

1907

SEYDLITZ

PRINZ HEINRICH

GNEISENAU

PREUSSEN

PRINZESS ALICE

+SACHSEN

FRANZ LUDWIG

ZITEN

PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

BAYER

PRINZ HEINRICH

SCHARNHURST

1907

SEYDLITZ

PRINZ HEINRICH

GNEISENAU

PREUSSEN

PRINZESS ALICE

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FRANZ LUDWIG

ZITEN

PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

BAYER

PRINZ HEINRICH

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1907

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PRINZ HEINRICH

SCHARNHURST

1907

SEYDLITZ

PRINZ HEINRICH

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FRANZ LUDWIG

ZITEN

PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

BAYER

PRINZ HEINRICH

SCHARNHURST

1907

SEYDLITZ

PRINZ HEINRICH

GNEISENAU

PREUSSEN

PRINZESS ALICE

+SACHSEN

FRANZ LUDWIG

ZITEN

PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Gneisenau*, with the German mail of the 18th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-night.

FOR

FROM

DATE

Hainan
Saigon

Pronto
Feldjo

Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 16th,

EUFORS, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra
Postage 10 cents).....
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail).....

Seydlitz

Printed Matter and Sam-
ples.....
Registration.....
(Registration with late
fee of 10 cents, up to
10.45 A.M.).....
Registration, Kowloon
R.O.....
No late fee.....
Letter.....
Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.

Macao
Singapore, Ponang and Colombo
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai
Shanghai and Chinkiang
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Saigon
Quing Chow Wan, Hollow, Pakhoi and
Hutong
Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Sui Tai
Naha
Wuhu
Pauling
Soochi Maru
Haiden
Takao

Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
VICTORIA and VANCUVER (B.C.).....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Empress of China

Printed Matter and Sam-
ples.....
Registration.....
(Registration with late
fee of 10 cents, up to
10.45 P.M.).....
Registration, Kowloon
R.O.....
No late fee.....
Letter.....
Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.

Swatow and Bangkok
Macao
Shanghai
Manila
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and
Macassar

Childer
Sui Tai
Wusung
Yuenching
Typoras

Saturday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Saturday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.

Zafiro
Sui Tai
Chongsang
Cebu and Ililo
Yokohama and Kobe
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville,
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston,
New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and
Port

Saturn

Saturday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Saturday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra postage 10 cents).....

China

Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Sam-
ples.....
Registration.....
(Registration with late
fee of 10 cents, up to
9.45 A.M.).....
Registration, Kowloon
R.O.....
No late fee.....
Letter.....
Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Sam-
ples.....
Registration.....
(Registration with late
fee of 10 cents, up to
10.45 A.M.).....
Registration, Kowloon
R.O.....
No late fee.....
Letter.....
Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra
Postage 10 cents).....
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail).....

Salas

Saturday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Macao
Shanghai
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria
and Seattle
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart
Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,
Adelaide and Perth
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island,
Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New
Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and
Perth

China

Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Sam-
ples.....
Registration.....
(Registration with late
fee of 10 cents, up to
9.45 A.M.).....
Registration, Kowloon
R.O.....
No late fee.....
Letter.....
Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Sam-
ples.....
Registration.....
(Registration with late
fee of 10 cents, up to
10.45 A.M.).....
Registration, Kowloon
R.O.....
No late fee.....
Letter.....
Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.

Empire

Saturday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.

DRUNK

ALL OVER THE WORLD

PIPER HEIDSIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE

ANCIENNE MAISON HEIDSIECK

FONDEE EN 1785.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

[40]

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Whisky, &c., at Wanchai Gidewen, No. 97, Praya East. Messrs. MacLay & Hong

11 a.m. Sale, S.L. "Yut Suan" on board, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, Noon.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Room, Mr. C. M. C. Vic in Hibiscus, 2.30 p.m.

Sale, Books and Mats &c., on the spot, Race Course, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 3 p.m.

Entertainment, Catholic Union, 9 p.m.

OPPIUM.

Jan. 15th.

Quantities are— Allowee net, 1 catty,

Malva New \$800 to — per piowl,

Malva Old \$860 to — "

Malva Old \$920 to — "

Malva V. Old \$864 to — "

Persian fine quality \$650 to — "

Persian extra fine \$690 to — "

Patra New \$890 to — per oblong,

Patra Old — "

Patra New \$820 to — "

Patra Old — "

Entertainment, Catholic Union, 9 p.m.

DEPARTED.

For Siberia, for San Francisco, &c., Dr. and

Mrs. Mayall and daughter, Lieutenant G. M. Hill,

R.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cory, Mr. and Mrs.

H. E. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Macmillan

and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockleton, Mrs.

Jackson and infant, Lieutenant and Mrs. A. E. Watson, U.S.A., Captain J. M. Robinson, Messrs. E. C. Kunde, J. S. Van Buren, F. H. Buck, Jr., P. R. Dickson, J. P. Macdonald, and E. de

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For *Kingfisher*, from Cebu, &c., Dr. MacCleay, Dr. Choyang, from Shanghai, &c., Capt. E. H. Todd.

For *Anglo*, from Bangkok, Mrs. Meyer and

Mrs. H. Hart.

For *Zefiro*, from Manila, Rev. and Mrs. John-

ston, Miss Edwards, Miss Johnston, two Mis-

ses Gouriette, Dr. McLean, Messrs. Murphy, Gee,

Wood, & Well, Reishaw, Neaves, Shelly, and

Dendy.

For *Zeitungen*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. and

Miss Chapman, Miss Peirin, Miss O. Sullivan,

Rev. Thompson, Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Paton,

Master Stanfield, Messrs. Richardson and

Lanning.

For *Seydlitz*, from Kobe, Mr. G. W. H.

Alberto from Shanghai, Baron C. V. Wallis

di Corozzo, Mr. L. Manoe, Mr. and Mrs.

Lancelot Giles, Mrs. G. S. Dag, Mr. E. Mayor,

Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and child, Masters Hass

(3), Mr. C. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier and child,

For *Nubia*, from Yokohama for London, Mr.

and Mrs. R. St. J. Corbet and Mr. R. E. B.

Wise, & from Shanghai, Mrs. King and infant,

Miss Powell, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mrs. Amelun-

xon, and Mr. E. Mansur.

DEPARTED.

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REFRIGERATOR.

January 15th.

Barometer 9 a.m. 30.16 Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 a.m. 55

Barometer 1 p.m. 30.12 Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 p.m. 55

Barometer 4 p.m. 30.10 Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 p.m. 55

Thermom. 9 a.m. 62 Therm. Maximum 62

Thermom. 1 p.m. 62 Therm. Minimum over

night 57

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, January 15th.

COMPANY. PAID UP QUOTATION.

Athensbury \$200 \$120.

Banks— Hongkong & Shai. \$125 \$145.

National Bank of China \$20 \$30 buyers

Bell's Asbestos E. A. \$25 \$7 sellers

China Borneo Co. \$10 \$10 sellers

China Light & P. Co. \$10 \$10 buyers

China Provident \$10 \$10 buyers

Cotton Mills E. & W. \$25 \$14 sellers

Hongkong \$10 \$21 sellers

International \$15 \$14 sellers

Laon Kung Mow \$10 \$16 buyers

Southern Manu. \$10 \$14 buyers

Telegraph \$10 \$14 buyers

Deutsche Bank \$10 \$14 buyers

Emperor \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of India \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Japan \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Korea \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Siam \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Thailand \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Turkey \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Wuhan \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Wuhsien \$10 \$14 buyers

Empress of Yunnan \$10 \$14 buyers